

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

No. 1.]

London, Saturday, 16th January, 1802.

[Price 10d.]

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TO THE READER.

I PRESUME, that most of the gentlemen, into whose hands this will fall, are already informed, that I was, some months ago, the proprietor and conductor of *The Porcupine*, a daily paper which I established in October, 1800, and which after passing into other hands, has been joined with the paper, called the *True Briton*. The remonstrances, which, from all parts of the kingdom, I have received, since the tone and sentiments of the *Porcupine* began to change, and more particularly since its junction with the *True Briton*, point out to me the necessity of explaining, on this occasion, the circumstances attending a transfer, in which my character, as a public writer, appears to be somewhat concerned.

I came to England with an intention of confining myself to the business of book-selling, having already undergone a three-years slavery as conductor of a daily newspaper. But those tradesmen, with whom I consulted on my arrival, strongly recommended me to begin a daily paper here, where talents were to be found in such abundance and on so moderate terms, that I should find myself totally relieved from the weight, with which a similar establishment pressed me in America. Encouraged by this flattering view of the prospect, to hope, that a newspaper would not materially interfere with the bookselling trade, which I had previously agreed to enter into with my present partner; and stimulated by the desire of still contributing something toward the support of a cause, in which I had so long been a zealous labourer, I established the *Porcupine*. But, to my great mortification, I very soon found, that the labour of conducting a daily paper, in London, was infinitely greater than that attached to a like task in America; and, as to a participation in this labour, I found, that that was not to be purchased with money. To devote my own time to it entirely was incompatible with my engagements to my partner, and, therefore, I was compelled to abandon the undertaking.

My resolution to adopt this measure having been communicated to a gentleman, who lamented that the paper should be discontinued, he generously offered to take upon

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himself both the labour and the risk of the concern. A legal transfer was, however, from mere want of time, postponed till that gentleman, from the untoward aspect of public affairs, was also induced to wish for a release from the public responsibility, which he had assumed. The property then became his, and from him it passed (on the 23d of November) into the hands of those gentlemen, who have since put it into a stock of partnership with Mr. Heriot, the proprietor of the *True Briton*.

This junction having brought me numerous and urgent requests to resume, in some way or other, those labours, which, though the importance of them have certainly been greatly over-rated by my friends, I hope may yet, in some degree, contribute to the preserving of those ancient and holy institutions, those unsophisticated morals and natural manners, that well-tempered love of regulated liberty, and that just sense of public honour, on the preservation of which our national happiness and independence so essentially depend, I have determined on the undertaking the present publication, which, while it will demand no more of my time than I can conveniently set aside from my more important private concerns, is, I am fully persuaded, much better calculated than a daily paper to answer all the purposes I have in view.

As a *prospectus*, the number here presented to the reader, might, perhaps, be sufficient; yet it may not be amiss, in the outset of the work, to state what will, in general, be the nature of its contents, without confining myself to any particular order in the arrangement, which must always depend upon the time, in which the matter, under the several heads, can be prepared for the press.

I. The *proceedings of parliament*, given by analysis, or abridgement, retaining, however, the substance of every speech of importance, and every statement and opinion, to which it will ever be necessary to recur. To debates, involving points of great moment, a more ample space will be allowed; but, in general, a faithful analysis is all that any one can wish to preserve.

II. An account of the most important *proceedings of the government of France*, par-

ticularly of such of them as affect, either directly or indirectly, the interests of this country. This account will be accompanied with such facts and observations as may be necessary to expose those views, which, otherwise, might not, by readers in general, be, at first sight, clearly perceived.

III. All *state papers*, carefully collected and correctly translated, if a translation be necessary. The precise meaning of papers of this description is a matter of such great importance, that, to put the reader in possession of the very best information, the original will be sometimes inserted as well as the translation. To render this collection as useful as possible, in all future diplomatic discussions, it has been thought necessary to begin it with the treaty of Luneville, which will be found to be the basis of those compacts, which are now new-modelling the territorial sovereignty of Europe.

IV. Discussions, *fair and free discussions*, of any and of every measure of his Majesty's ministers, relating to foreign affairs, colonies, commerce, manufactures, revenue, debts, expenditures, laws civil and military, and, indeed, any and every other topic, relating to politics and political economy.

V. A weekly selection of such foreign intelligence and domestic occurrences as bear upon political questions, and as are of some public importance.

VI. No advertisements of any kind, are to be admitted; but, it is proposed to give *brief notices of such new books and pamphlets*, as treat of politics or history, or of any other matter, relating immediately thereto.

VII. *Promotions from the London Gazette*, confined to peers, the higher clergy, the higher branches of the law, statesmen, admirals, and general officers.

VIII. Births, deaths, and marriages, confined to the families of the nobility and of members of parliament.

IX. The price of the three per cent. stocks, on every day of the week, with occasional accounts of the prices of foreign stocks, and of the rates of insurance and exchange.

X. The price of corn and bread in London.

The four last-mentioned heads are admitted, not as subjects of tittle-tattle, but as facts connected with history and political economy.

Such, with the addition and improvements, which time and experience may suggest, will be the contents of this work, which, though it is not a newspaper, will,

by the means of the stamp, have all the celerity of a vehicle of that sort, uniting therewith the durability and convenience of a magazine. The twenty-six numbers, which will appear in the course of half a year, will make a volume of 416 pages, to which will be added, regularly, an index of all the names and matters, contained in the volume.

I sincerely wish it had been in my power to make the price lower than ten-pence; but it could not, be done without constant loss; and, when the amount of the stamp, the size and quality of the paper, and the entire absence of advertisements, are considered, I trust, that the price will not be thought too high.

As to the object and principles of the work, I cannot subjoin a better development of either, than is to be found in the following extract from a postscript to my Letters to Mr. Addington.

"Having mentioned this work, Sir, give me leave to observe before hand, that I have no intention to range myself in a systematic opposition to his Majesty's ministers, or to their measures. Such an opposition I disclaim. The first object, which I have invariably had in view, is to contribute my mite towards the support of the authority of that Sovereign, whom God has commanded me to honour and obey; and, as the means most likely to effect this object, I have generally endeavoured to support the measures of those, who have been appointed to exercise that authority. If, therefore, I do now, or shall in future, openly disapprove of some of the measures of His Majesty's present servants, religiously abstaining from every act and word, tending to weaken the government, and exerting all my feeble efforts to defend it against its enemies foreign and domestic, I trust that you yourself, if I should happen at all to attract your notice, will have the justice to acquit me of inconsistency of conduct."

I have only to add a few words respecting the mode of applying for the work. This number is sent, as a specimen, gratis. Those gentlemen, who wish to be regularly supplied with the successive ones, are respectfully desired to apply to their newsmen in London, with as little delay as possible, lest the series should be broken. — If they have no newsmen in London, and should be at a loss to know to whom to address themselves, a line to Mr. Richard Bagshaw, Bow-Street, Covent-Garden, will be punctually attended to. — Those gentlemen, who have, either verbally, or

by letter, already ordered a regular supply, at MR. COBBETT'S, or elsewhere, will be pleased, nevertheless, to repeat their commands, in the manner above pointed out; a request which it is hoped they will excuse, when they consider the danger of omissions, and the more powerful motive of wishing them not to give their support to a publication, of which, after a perusal, they may possibly disapprove.

Gentlemen, to whom this number may not be addressed, and who are well-wishers to this undertaking, will have the goodness to reflect on the absolute impossibility of avoiding such omissions, for the supplying of which, however, a quantity of the First Number will be, for one week, kept on hand.

The publication of the Second Number will, for the sake of giving time for applications, be postponed to Saturday the 30th January, on which day, and on every succeeding Saturday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the publication will take place, at Mr. Richard Bagshaw's, Newsman, Bow Street, Covent Garden, by whom odd numbers will be sold, during the week, and by Mr. Whittle, No. 3. Southampton Street, Strand, Mr. Wright, Piccadilly, and Messrs. Cobbett and Morgan, Pall-Mall.

WM. COBBETT.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday, October 29, 1801.

This day His Majesty opened the Session with the following most Gracious Speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the important Negotiations in which I was engaged at the close of the last Session of Parliament, are brought to a favourable conclusion. The differences with the Northern Powers have been adjusted by a Convention with the Emperor of Russia, to which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expressed their readiness to accede. The essential Rights for which we contended, are thereby secured, and provision is made, that the exercise of them shall be attended

In the parliamentary proceedings it has been thought necessary to go back to the opening of the present session; but, so much of that session having already elapsed, a very brief account of the past proceedings is all that can be attempted; the report of the future will, of course, be given according to the plan of this work.

with as little molestation as possible to the Subjects of the Contracting Parties.

Preliminaries of Peace have also been ratified between Me and the French Republic; and I trust that this important Arrangement, whilst it manifests the Justice and Moderation of My Views, will also be found conducive to the substantial Interests of this Country, and honourable to the British Character.

Copies of these Papers shall be forthwith laid before you, and I earnestly hope that the Transactions to which they refer, will meet with the Approbation of My Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed such Estimates to be prepared for the various demands of the Public Service, as appear to Me to be best adapted to the situation in which we are now placed. It is painful to Me to reflect, that provision cannot be made for defraying the Expenses which must unavoidably be continued for a time, in different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate Peace Establishment, without large additional Supplies. You may, however, be assured, that all possible attention shall be paid to such economical arrangements as may not be inconsistent with the great object of effectually providing for the security of all My Dominions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot sufficiently describe the Gratification and Comfort I derive from the Relief which the Bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to My People, by the abundant produce of the late Harvest. In contemplating the Situation of the Country at this important conjuncture, it is impossible for me to refrain from expressing the deep sense I entertain of the Temper and Fortitude which have been manifested by all descriptions of My Faithful Subjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend. The distinguished Valour and eminent Services of My Forces by Sea and Land, which at no period have been surpassed; the unprecedented exertions of the Militia and Fencibles, and the Zeal and Perseverance of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps of Cavalry and Infantry, are entitled to My warmest Acknowledgments:—And I am persuaded that you will join with Me, in reflecting with peculiar satisfaction on the Naval and Military Operations of the last Campaign, and on the successful and glorious Issue of the Expedition to Egypt,

which has been marked throughout by achievements, tending in their consequences, and by their example, to produce lasting Advantage and Honour to this Country. It is My first wish and most fervent Prayer, that My People may experience the Reward they have so well merited, in a full enjoyment of the Blessings of Peace, in a progressive increase of the National Commerce, Credit, and Resources, and above all, in the undisturbed possession of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties, under the Safeguard and Protection of that Constitution, which it has been the great object of all Our Efforts to preserve, and which it is Our most sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to Our Descendants.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Bolton moved the address, which was as usual an echo to the speech, and was seconded by *Lord Lilford*.

The Duke of Bedford rose, he said, with no intention to disturb the harmony, which he perceived was likely to prevail, but to express his hearty concurrence in the sentiments of the Address. He was, however, of opinion, that a more fit time for making peace might have been found at a much earlier period of the war; but, no blame was, on this account, to be imputed to the present ministers, who had, from the moment they came into office, endeavoured to effect that which they had now happily effected, and for which he begged them to accept of his sincere thanks. His grace concluded by observing, that the general exultation of the people proved how welcome a peace was to them, and he hoped, that as speedily as possible, the Constitution, of the enjoyment of which they had so long been deprived, would be restored to them, and that an attention would, in future, be paid to their wishes.

The address was agreed to *nemine dissente-ente*.

Lord Pelham moved, that *Lord Walsingham* be appointed Chairman of the Committees during the present Session. Agreed to. Adjourned to Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Lovaine moved the Address, which was seconded by *Colonel Woodhouse*.

Mr. Fox expressed his decided approbation of the Address. He heartily joined in the general joy, which the Peace had given rise to, whatever difference of opinion might take place with respect to its terms, or its general tenor, or the manner of concluding it.

He was forced in the humanity which

was like to prevail. He highly approved both of the Peace with France and of the Convention with the Powers of the North. When either of these great topics should come before the House for discussion, he hoped he should be found to agree with the honorable gentlemen who had just preceded him, and that they should both express their approbation, although, perhaps, for different reasons. He expressed his thanks to the Ministers, who had effected these great objects, and concluded with an eulogium on the valour of the navy and army, and on the fortitude and loyalty of the nation at large.

Mr. Windham esteemed it a great misfortune to be compelled to differ in opinion from his right hon. friend, but he hoped he should want no apology, if he now differed from two gentlemen, who had heretofore uniformly differed from each other on the whole of the subject of the War, though they now coincided in approbation of the Peace. He proceeded in a tone and language, which deeply affected his hearers.

"Are," exclaimed he, "the circumstances of this peace the natural signs for rejoicing that have been wont to justify our exultations upon former occasions? I own, Sir, they strike me in a direct contrary point of view, and when I am called on to rejoice, before I put on my wedding suit, I shall first inquire, whether I am called to celebrate a marriage or a funeral. When I am desired to illuminate, I shall first endeavour to learn whether it is to light me to a feast or a sepulchre. For, Sir, if the solemnity of a death-bed declaration has any claims to veracity or sincerity, I should have no hesitation, were I to make it at this moment, as to my firm persuasion and belief, that my hon. friends, in signing this peace, have put their signatures to the death warrant of their country. I know, Sir, the inconstancy of human affairs, and I am not profane enough to set bounds to the dispensations of Providence—neither can I pretend precisely to foresee what different changes may be wrought in the dispositions of the people of England by intrigues from without, or convulsions from within. But upon no rational view that I can take of this subject, nor any prospect to which my discernment enables me to look, can I see my way out of the evils it will entail upon my country." He observed, that by the indiscriminate surrender of our conquests, we had thrown out of our hands the only means of counterbalancing the enormous aggrandizement of France; but concluded with



saying, that there might possibly exist some unknown and irresistible necessity, which had induced his Majesty's ministers to submit to the terms of the treaty, and that the nation ought to thank, instead of censuring for the measure they had adopted.

Mr. Addington (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) denied, that the preserving of our conquests, and the extension of our colonial system, was the most effectual way to counterbalance the aggrandizement of France. He thought, on the contrary, that the relinquishing what we had conquered was the only pledge for our security; and, that it was in the preservation of our constitution, in our capital and industry, that we were to look for our means of future defence. "As to necessity," said he, "I disclaim it, Sir. I will be no party to any such plea; and I thus publicly declare, that had it been found indispensibly necessary to continue the contest, no deficiency whatever would have been found in the finances and resources of this country: and it would have been the grossest dereliction of my duty to have let such a suggestion pass uncontradicted."

Mr. Sheridan said, that the speech from the throne contained distinctions and characters of the peace, which, if they had been echoed in the address, he for one would not have given the address his support. As it now stood he had no objection to it. He observed, that notwithstanding the apparent unanimity that prevailed, he was confident, that, *if this were the time for men to speak out their real thoughts*, there never was a period of less unanimity than this. He differed from those who called the peace honourable and glorious, and still more from those, who thought it inexpedient to make any peace at all. It was a peace of which every man was glad, but of which no man could possibly be proud.

Earl Temple begged, that, in voting for the address, he might by no means be understood as giving his approbation to the preliminaries of peace.

The address was carried *nemine contradicente*.

Friday, October 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their lordships having returned from carrying up their address to his Majesty, Lord Pelham (Secretary of State for the Home Department) laid before the house the convention with Russia, signed at Petersburg on the 5th of June, and the preliminary treaty of peace with France, signed at London on the 1st of October.

Lord Grenville prefaced a speech of considerable length by stating his reasons for having, on the preceding day, recommended an unanimous concurrence. He did not, he said, even now wish to anticipate a discussion of the preliminaries of peace; but, he thought necessary to protest before hand against that concurrence being construed into an approbation of those preliminaries; and, previous to any discussion thereof, he expressed his wish to obtain some explanation of those articles, which related to the integrity of our allies, particularly of the clause respecting the integrity of Portugal, whether it was meant to preserve that power as it stood *before the war*, or, at the date of the preliminaries.

Lord Pelham declined entering into any explanation on the subject till the preliminaries themselves should become the question before the house.

Upon the motion of Lord St. Vincent (first Lord of the Admiralty), seconded by Lord Nelson, the unanimous thanks of the house were given to rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez, "for his gallant and spirited conduct in the action with the united fleets of France and Spain, off Gibraltar, in which he had destroyed two Spanish men of war, and taken a ship belonging to France."—Like votes was passed in honour of captains Hood and Kates, and such of the officers as principally distinguished themselves, and of the seamen and marines in the two engagements, under Sir James Saumarez, in the Bay of Algeiras and off Gibraltar.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Votes of thanks similar to those this day passed by the Lords were passed in the Commons.

Lord Hawkesbury (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) having laid before the house copies of the convention with Russia and of the preliminaries of peace with France, moved that the latter be taken into consideration on Tuesday, and the former on Friday next.

Mr. Grey rose to inquire, whether the integrity of Portugal, for which we had stipulated in the preliminaries with France, was intended to preserve her dominions such as they were before the war, or such as they were after the treaty between Portugal and Spain.* He also wished to know, previously to the discussion of the terms of

* The treaty signed at Badajoz on the 6th of June, 1801, by which Portugal was compelled to cede to Spain the town and district of Olivenza.

the peace, whether the preliminaries with France would release Portugal from the stipulations, into which, it appeared she had now entered with France, to admit French goods into her ports upon the same footing as British goods, and thereby according to France a participation in those commercial advantages, which she had, for a century past, accorded to England alone.

Lord Hawkesbury said he thought that the questions proposed were unusual and irregular, and therefore he declined at present to enter into any explanation. When the subject came regularly before the house, he should be happy to afford every possible explanation which could facilitate the discussion, but such an explanation, in the present stage, he apprehended, would be inconsistent with his public duty.

Saturday, October 31.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The address was carried up.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, "that a supply be granted to his majesty;" and afterwards, "that the house do on Monday next resolve itself into a committee to consider of the said motion." Ordered accordingly.

Monday, November 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Whitbread wished to be informed if any communication had been made to Holland and Spain relative to that cession of a part of their territory, which had been agreed upon in the preliminary treaty with France.

Lord Hawkesbury answered, that the preliminary treaty certainly was agreed on without any participation, on the part of either Holland or Spain; but, that France was considered as capable of acting for them as well as herself. His lordship said, that, as he was now up, he would answer two questions, put on a former day (by Mr. Grey), relative to the sixth article of the preliminaries, which, at that time he did not answer, because he was not then in possession of official information on the subject. The meaning of that article was, that the territories and possessions of her faithful majesty should be maintained entire as settled by the treaty of Badajoz. With respect to the admission of manufactures of other countries into the countries of Portugal, when the same footing as those of England, he could only observe, that the preference now given by each country was reciprocal; and that, if

Portugal admitted the woollens of other nations to be imported upon terms, heretofore enjoyed exclusively by us, we should be at liberty to place all other wines upon a footing with those of Portugal.*

The remaining proceedings of the session, down to the date of this number, cannot, for the reasons before mentioned, be allowed any considerable portion of room. A few of the more prominent and important political topics only will, therefore, be noticed.

On the 3d of November, (the day on which the preliminaries of peace were discussed in both houses), Lord Grenville, in the house of lords, asked for previous information, respecting the state, in which our treaty with France had left the territorial and commercial independence of Portugal. Lord Pelham answered, that, as to commerce, Portugal was still at liberty to treat with this country; and, that respecting boundaries of her territory, it was guaranteed from and after the treaty concluded on the 29th of September, 1801.† The former Lord not being satisfied with this explanation relative to the commerce, he, after some opposition from Lords Hobart and Thurlow, made a motion for the production of papers relating thereto, which was supported by Lords Spencer and Caernarvon, who contended, that it was inconsistent with propriety and candour to call on the house at once to plunge into the discussion of a matter, on which they did not possess the necessary information. After some further conversation, it was, however, agreed to enter on the order of the day.

The address of thanks was moved by Lord Rorney, seconded by Lord Limerick. It was opposed by Lords Spencer, Grenville, Warwick, Fitzwilliam, the Bishop of Rochester, and Lord Caernarvon; and was supported by the Dukes of Clarence and Bedford, Lords Westmorland, Pelham, Hobart, Rawdon, Mulgrave, Westmoreland, the Lord Chancellor, and the Bishop of London. The house did not rise

* It is well known, that there are no other wines, worth mentioning, but those of France; so that, because Portugal has been compelled to grant to our enemy, favours, which she has hitherto confined to us, we, by way of retaliation, are to grant favours to our enemy!

† This statement is materially different from that given by Lord Hawkesbury, who stated the territorial integrity of Portugal to be that, which she enjoyed from and after the treaty of Badajoz, which did not include the cessions made by Portugal to France, in the treaty of the 29th of September, of a considerable portion of territory in South America.—This might, however, be a mere error in describing the treaty.

till a very late hour in the morning; the speeches were long and animated, that of Lord Grenville, on one side, and of the Lord Chancellor, on the other, displayed such knowledge, and eloquence, as have seldom been displayed even by the august assembly, in which those speeches were delivered.—Upon the division there appeared, *Contents* 94, *Proxies* 20, *Non-contents* 10.—The non-contents were, the Marquis of Buckingham, Earls Pembroke, Warwick, Fitzwilliam, Radnor, Spencer, and Caernarvon, Lords Grenville and Gwydir, and the Bishop of Rochester.

In the Commons, on the same day, and on the same question, the address was moved by Sir Edmund Hartop, and seconded by Mr Lee (member for Dungarvon in Ireland,) who, in reverting to the object of the war, observed, that *had it commenced on a principle of interference in the internal forms of government in another country, he did not hesitate to say, that it would have been totally unjustifiable.* Mr. Thos. Grenville, in replying to this part of the speech of Mr. Lee, observed, that, while he denied the object of the war to have been an intention to restore monarchy to France, he could not admit (in the unqualified manner which the gentleman had laid it down) the maxim, *that one nation had no right to interfere with the internal government of another.**

The address was supported by Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Banks, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Addington; and was opposed by Mr. Thomas Grenville, Lord Temple, Lord Folkestone, Dr. Lawrence, and Mr. Windham. No division took place.—The speech of Lord Hawkesbury which was very long and very able, contained some statements conveying great information, amongst which was the following, presenting a comparative view of our commerce upon an average of the three last years of peace, and the three last years of war. His lordship said that by the paper which he held in his hand, it

* The writers on the law of nations are unanimous in asserting, that in cases of *revolt*, the neighbouring sovereigns or states have a right to interpose, in *behalf* of whichever party they regard as having justice on its side. But, to justify such interposition, all these authorities agree, that the interposing power must act *for* and *in the name of*, the party whose cause it thinks proper to espouse; and on this ground, we should certainly fail of justification. This was the original sin of the war. Its baleful influence was felt from the drawing to the sheathing of the sword. It was first committed in compliance with the clamours of the ignorant and disaffected, and it finally baffled all the measures of the wisest and most eloquent men, that ever enlightened and adorned the councils of a nation.

appeared that the value of exports of British plantation for three years preceding this war, was £2,185,000. For three years of this war, £3,561,000.—Colonial produce for the same time for peace, £3,877,000. During war, £5,101,000.—East-India imports for three years of peace, £3,183,000. For the same period of war, £5,617,000.—Exports of British manufactures to America, three years of peace, £3,694,000. For the same period of war, £6,232,000.—British manufactures, &c. to our colonies for three years of peace, £747,000. War in the same period, £1,224,000.—British manufactures exported to the Continent of Europe, £1,530,000. War, £2,145,000.

On the 4th of November, when the report of the address was brought up, Lord Temple wished to be informed, whether ministers were in possession of any knowledge of the ratification of a treaty between Portugal and France, and whether they were assured, that the ratification did not extend to any cessions of territory, made since the treaty of Badajos; to which Lord Hawkesbury replied, that ministers were in possession of no official information relative to the treaty in question, but that he could assure the noble Lord that the ratification now spoken of did not extend to any points of cession.*—On the report of the address Mr. Windham and Dr. Lawrence, Mr. C. Wynn, and Mr. Elliot, delivered their sentiments in opposition to the preliminaries of peace. The Secretary at War, Mr. Wilberforce, and several other members, spoke in defence of them; after which the address passed without a division.

On the 12th of November, both houses gave their unanimous thanks to General Sir John Hely Hutchinson, to Admiral Lord Keith, to Admirals Rainier, Blanket, Bickerton, and Warren, and to the officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines, under their command, in, and on the coast of Egypt.

The Convention with Russia was the subject of discussion, in both houses, on the 13th of

* The treaty, here spoken of, is that concluded between France and Portugal, at Madrid, on the 29th of September, and which will be found in a subsequent number of this work. By this treaty, which has been ratified and announced to the world through the French counsellor of state, in a speech delivered to the legislative body, the boundaries of France, on the Continent of South America, are extended to the River Amazons. They were, by a former treaty, extorted from Portugal, and extended as far as the Aroyary. At whichever point France may stop, she will have the absolute command of the Amazons, which exposes the best colonies of Portugal to her incursions.

November. The principal speakers, in the Lords, were *Lord Grenville* and the *Lord Chancellor*. The former delivered a speech of great length and ability, the chief object of which was, to convince their lordships of the perplexity, and even danger, that must inevitably arise from the wording, and the terms, of the convention, as it now stood, and to prevail on his Majesty's ministers to adopt such new arrangements as might, before it was too late, prevent the evils he dreaded. It is in vain to look into any (not excepting the most ample and correct) of the printed reports, for even an outline of this speech, which, whether considered as to its arrangement, its reasoning, or its language, was certainly one of the most finished that ever was made, in any assembly in the world.

The *Lord Chancellor* made an able reply, though he rose under an embarrassment, which he was not ashamed to acknowledge.

The address of thanks to the throne passed without a division, as it also did in the *Commons*.

Two topics only, of any political importance, remain to be noticed: the renewed conversation, respecting the integrity of Portugal, and the sailing of the French fleet and army.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st of December, *Mr. Windham* wished to know, whether, in the progress of the pending negotiations with France, any definitive arrangements had been settled, relative to the integrity of Portugal. It was well known, he said, that, previously to our having formed the preliminary treaty with France, France had, *unknown to us*, formed another treaty with Portugal, by the operation of which, the stipulations, contained in our treaty, in favour of the latter, would be rendered completely nugatory; which, if suffered to pass, we must be considered as submitting to a most scandalous fraud.

Mr. Addington (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) replied, that he had no hesitation to declare, that his Majesty's ministers had every authority, short of actual and definitive signatures, to rely, that the treaty of Badajos was to be considered, on all sides, as the basis of definitive arrangement with regard to Portugal, and that the treaty of Madrid was to be annulled*.

* From this declaration it appears, that, notwithstanding the speech of the Counsellor of State Desfermont, in the legislative body of France, Buonaparté has been prevailed upon by our government to relinquish the cession, in South America, made by

On the 28th of December, in the House of Commons, *Mr. Thomas Grenville* expressed his apprehension, that the noble lord at the board of the foreign department, would be induced to lower his tone, in the pending negotiation, and that much worse terms would be obtained, in consequence of his Majesty's ministers having suffered Buonaparté to send out, into the neighbourhood of our valuable and vulnerable colonies, so considerable an armament, as that which was well understood to have lately sailed from the harbour of Brest; and he wished to know, if ministers possessed any consolatory information on that alarming subject. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declined entering into any explanation as to the sailing of the armament, or the precautions which we had adopted relative thereto; but assured the hon. gentleman, that the circumstance would not induce the noble lord (*Hawkesbury*) to lower his tone in the pending negotiation*.

The two houses met (pursuant to the adjournment) on Thursday last, and adjourned to Tuesday the 19th, when they are to be again adjourned to the 28th instant, on which day they will meet for the dispatch of public business.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Expedition from Brest.

Since the signing of the preliminaries of peace, we have entered on a scene entirely new. Before this event took place, we surrounded our enemy in every direction. His squadrons, blocked up by our own, rotted quietly in their ports. Solely occupied with the means of his own defence, and threatened in the colonies which he still retained, as well as in those which belonged to his

Portugal to France, in their last treaty; and, there is the more reason to believe this, as to obtain that ceded territory is, at any time, in his power. We have permitted the French to advance to the River Arway, which does, indeed, fall into the mouth of the Amazons, gives them the command of that important river, and exposes the richest possessions of our ancient ally to their predatory incursions.

* It is sincerely to be wished, that the ministry may not be deceived by the enemy; but there is but too good reason to fear that they will. That *Toussaint* is, to all intents and purposes, an officer, and a faithful officer, under Buonaparté is a fact, which, in *Mr. Cobbett's Letters to Mr. Addington*, is established upon proof as good as that which our laws require to decide on the death of a criminal. This being the case, the reduction of *Toussaint* to obedience must be regarded as a mere cover to some hostile design against the possessions of England.

allies, he despaired of being able to hurt us. But we have now become passive spectators of all the enterprises, which that ever meditating and ever mischievous enemy may be inclined to undertake. The enterprises of France have, indeed, no limits but those of possibility, even when such possibility is extended by a concurrence of all the fortunate circumstances, with which Providence may favour those, who are destined to be the scourge of the world.

That government, which under the most unfavourable circumstances, dared to form and execute the plan of transporting forty-five thousand men to Egypt, is now at liberty to act; it does not lose an instant, and its very first scheme is an expedition, far more extensive and astonishing in its nature, than that which, with so much facility, subjugated Egypt, was about to conquer Syria, and perhaps to overthrow the Ottoman Empire, if it had not been stopped in its career by the heroic genius of a man, who, though still in a station completely subordinate, rendered the most important services to his country and to the universe. Posterity, when perusing the history of our times, will doubtless ask who was that *Sir Sydney Smith*, who performed such wonderful feats, and will not learn without astonishment, that he still remained only a captain in the English navy.

On the 16th of December last, twenty-two ships of the line, seventeen frigates, eight corvettes or luggers, making a total of forty-seven ships of war, divided into five squadrons, sailed from the ports of Brest, l'Orient, and Rochefort. The divisions consisted of three squadrons of the line, one of light vessels, and one of observation; on board these ships, together with some transport vessels, were twenty-five thousand troops, provided with all the means of conquest, which could be collected by the most powerful and victorious nation in Europe. Does this formidable armament, which is far superior to all those that have, at any period whatever, been dispatched to the new world, belong to a nation who is the friend or ally of Great-Britain?—No. Does it belong to a neutral power?—No. To whom then does it belong? To an inveterate and all-powerful enemy, with whom we are not yet at peace. With whose shores a free communication is yet interdicted by law. The armistice and preliminaries themselves are a sufficient proof of the state of warfare. If we are asked what armistice and what preliminaries?

The armistice in question confines our forces and liberates those of our enemy. The preliminaries are, on our part, clear and simple concessions, as incontestible as important; on the part of our enemy they are nominal and equivocal restrictions; restrictions which, generally speaking, will not bear a comparison with some of the concessions that have been made by us; for, what sensible person will believe that the Order of St. John of Jerusalem will begin by being restored to its independence, in order to be afterwards invested with the real sovereignty of the island of Malta; that the guaranteeing power will be capable of protecting this island, without having first taken possession of it; that the integrity of Turkey, Naples, and Portugal, will be respected, since it is rendered impossible for us to afford them assistance; that the Cape will be open to us in time of war; who, in short, will believe all on which the pretended advantages of the peace are secured to Great-Britain?

The nation justly alarmed, reflects on, and shudders at, an armament which threatens its most valuable possessions. The minister when interrogated in the senate, as to the official knowledge which he had of this subject, replies in a manner that obliges us to have recourse to conjectures.

The avowed object of this armament is the reduction of the Island of St. Domingo. This island is now in fact possessed by a collection of black slaves, who have been made free by the folly and madness of their masters.

The war between England and France restricted this new nation to the government of its internal concerns. At length, the evacuation of the island by the English forces, and some positive stipulations entered into with Toussaint, the chief of its government, made it an independent nation, while commercial agreements, which, although they have not been published, are nevertheless real, have rendered it, in some respects, a nation allied to Great-Britain.

We shall not at present attempt to discuss the grand question which is here afforded. Is St. Domingo, possessed by a nation of independent negroes, more to be dreaded by the English colonies of a similar kind, than the same island restored to the dominion of the present French government? We will suppose for a moment that this question is decided in the affirmative; We will suppose likewise that the con-

ventions, which are said to have taken place, between Great-Britain and the present Government of St. Domingo, are either imaginary, or considered as not obligatory. We may, nevertheless, be allowed to express our astonishment that no question should have been put to ministers relative to the nature of any engagements whatever, which may exist between this country and St. Domingo.

The result of these different suppositions is, that our government ought not to oppose any obstacle to the efforts made by that of the French, to reduce this colony to a state of obedience; and as, while anxious for the attainment of the object, the means, which may tend to effect it, ought not to be neglected; and that, therefore, the English government ought to *permit* (for, till the peace, it was at the option of the English nation, but in future it will be at that of the French nation to *permit*) the French government to employ the means and the force necessary for the reduction of this island, considering it as an advantageous event to the two governments, though in some degree very unequal. But, in admitting the truth of these conclusions (a truth which is at present only hypothetical) does it follow that the English government has not a right, till after the absolute conclusion of the peace, to urge the delay in the execution of a similar measure? Does it fear, lest a few months, added to ten years, should render more contagious the example of revolt, which has been given to the blacks in our colonies? Did it not perceive, that the great interest which Buonaparté has for taking possession again of such an important colony, would induce him to accelerate the period of the definitive peace, if this were the only epoch at which he would be permitted to execute the enterprise in question, and consequently cause him to desist from the innumerable difficulties, which might be raised, relative to objects as complex as those which are yet to be determined in the congress at Amiens? Ought not the English government to have foreseen, that if, on the contrary, Buonaparté were permitted to send immediately to the West-Indies such formidable land and sea forces, the Island of St. Domingo would speedily be reduced; that the inhabitants of the other Dutch and French colonies, finding those territories were restored by England to their former masters, would, some of them from a spirit of party, others with a view to escape a vengeance of which they were in dread, and all from national antipathy, anti-

cipate the predatory designs, which the regicides have on the British proprietors in those colonies; that the principal English colonies would not be secure from invasion by such considerable forces; and that, consequently, Buonaparté, sure of obtaining, by means of the sword, more than was promised him, in the West-Indies at least, would not impose on us harder terms in all the points, which remain to be determined?

If the English government, in stipulating the armistice, has not specified in detail, and with precision, the movements of the forces and squadrons of the enemy, the preliminaries are not a treaty of peace, but rather a miserable capitulation, made precipitately, by men who, covered by a feeble entrenchment, are trembling for the moment when it will be carried by assault. If the departure of this expedition be contrary to the spirit and letter of the treaty, it was a shameful pusillanimity that tolerated it, or a great negligence that it was not prevented; and, if it has been authorized by any secret article, then has the minister most grossly misconceived the interests of the nation.

We have already seen, and it will be perceived in the suppositions that we intend to examine, that the English government was by no means to oppose any efforts which the French government might make (after the definitive peace) for the reduction of St. Domingo; but it will, doubtless, not be disputed, that every measure which is not necessary for that purpose, and which can only have for its object the menacing of our possessions, ought not to be tolerated; and, that it would be better to resort again to arms than to place ourselves at the mercy of our enemy. On this principle, let us examine the nature of the armament of Buonaparté.

The African consul has a black army, the number of which varies, according to different accounts, from twenty to thirty thousand men. The Corsican consul could not therefore effect his enterprize, without conveying thither land forces capable of subjugating those he denominates rebels. But we have never heard of the fleet of Toussaint. What, then, could have been the object of such a considerable maritime *

* To the twenty-two ships of the line, seventeen frigates, and eight sloops of war, are to be added three Dutch ships of the line, six or seven frigates, and, without doubt, several smaller vessels. The Dutch fleet also carries troops. What an immense armament! thirty thousand regular troops carried out by sixty ships of war!

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armament? Against what enemy is it destined? The maritime powers of the North have not a single ship of war in the West-Indies. The Spanish and Dutch marine make a part of the French navy. This immense fleet, therefore, has no other object but to render independent of England, from this time, the numerous forces transported to the new world by Buonaparté, and at once to make the French possessions in America bear as threatening an aspect towards the colonies which are left to us in that quarter of the globe, as France herself now bears towards Great-Britain. And all this at a time, too, when the French fleets must wait for the permission of the British Admiralty to sail from their ports; it is even before the French have in their possession those numerous and important acquisitions, which have cost us so much, and them so little, that they are bold enough to make such attempts, and the English minister is bold enough to suffer them.

Hitherto we have proceeded upon the supposition, that Toussaint is actually in hostility to Buonaparté; but, that this is not the case is now proved beyond contradiction or doubt*. What is, therefore, the real object of this formidable armament, shall be the subject of our future inquiries.

(To be continued.)

STATE PAPERS.

Treaty of Peace concluded at Luneville on February 1st, 1801, between the French Republic, and the Emperor, and the Germanic Body.

[The preamble to this Treaty, which is concluded in the usual form, has been here omitted, as it would have occupied too great a portion of room: it is, however, necessary to state, that his Imperial Majesty stipulates in the name of the whole Germanic Body; and that his reasons for so doing, are, "his anxious desire for Peace, and the present conjuncture not allowing the necessary time for the consultation of the Empire."]

Art. I. There shall be henceforth and for ever, peace, amity, and good understanding, between His Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, stipulating, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire and the French Republic, his said Majesty engaging to cause the Empire to give its Ratification in good and due form to the present Treaty. The greatest attention shall be paid on both sides to the maintenance of perfect harmony, to preventing all hostilities by land and by sea, for whatever cause, or on whatever pretence, and carefully to endeavour to maintain the union which is now happily established. No assistance nor protection shall be given, either directly or indirectly, to those who would do any thing to the prejudice of either of the Contracting Parties.

II. The cession of the ci-devant Belgic Provinces to the French Republic, stipulated by the 3d Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio, is renewed here in the

most formal manner, so that his Imperial and Royal Majesty, for himself and his successors, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, renounces all his right and title to the said provinces, which shall be possessed henceforth as their sovereign right and property, by the French Republic, with all the territorial property dependant on it. There shall also be given up to the French Republic by his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and with the formal consent of the Empire;

1st. The Comté of Falkenstein, with its dependencies.

2d. The Frickthal, and all belonging to the House of Austria on the left bank of the Rhine, between Zurich and Basle: the French Republic reserving to itself the right of ceding the latter Country to the Helvetic Republic.

III. It is also agreed, in renewal and confirmation of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio, that his Majesty the Emperor and King shall possess in sovereignty, and as his right, the Countries below enumerated, viz. Istria, Dalmatia, and the Venetian Isles in the Adriatic dependant upon those Countries, the Bocca de Cattaro, the city of Venice, the Canals and the country included between the Hereditary States of his Majesty the Emperor and King; the Adriatic Sea and the Adige, from its leaving the Tyrol to the mouth of the said Sea; the Towing-path of the Adige serving as the line of limitation. And as by this line the cities of Verona and Porto Legnago will be divided, there shall be established on the middle of the bridges of the said cities, draw-bridges to mark the separation.

IV. The 8th Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio is also renewed thus far, that his Majesty the Emperor and King binds himself to yield to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnity for the Countries which this Prince and his Heirs had in Italy, the Brisgau, which he shall hold on the same terms as those by virtue of which he possesses the Modenese.

V. It is moreover agreed, that His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany shall renounce, for himself, his Successors, &c. the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and that part of the Isle of Elba, which is dependant upon it, as well as all right and title resulting from his claims on the said States, which shall be henceforth possessed in complete sovereignty, and as his own property, by His Royal Highness the Infant Duke of Parma. The Grand Duke shall obtain in Germany a full and complete indemnity for his Italian States. The Grand Duke shall dispose, at pleasure, of the goods and property which he possesses in Tuscany, either by personal acquisition, or by descent from his grand-father the Emperor Francis I. It is also agreed, that the grants, establishments, and other property of the Grand Duchy, as well as the debts secured on the Country, shall pass to the new Grand Duke.

VI. His Majesty the Emperor and King, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, consents that the French Republic shall possess henceforth in complete sovereignty, and as their property, the Country and Domains situated on the left bank of the Rhine, and which formed part of the Germanic Empire; so that in conformity with what had been expressly consented to at the Congress at Rastadt, by the Deputation of the Empire, and approved by the Emperor, the Towing-path of the Rhine will henceforth be the limit between the French Republic and the Germanic Empire; that is to say, from the place where the Rhine leaves the Helvetic Territory, to that where it enters the Batavian Territory.

In consequence of this, the French Republic formally renounces all possession whatever on the right

* Vide Mr. Cobbett's Letters to Mr. Addington.

bank of the Rhine, and consents to restore to those to whom it may belong, the fortress of Dusseldorff, Rheinbreistein, Philipsburgh, the fort of Cassel, and other fortifications opposite to Mentz, on the right bank, the fort of Kehl, and old Brisach, on the express condition that these places and fortresses shall continue and remain in the state at which they were at the time of their evacuation.

VII. And as in consequence of the cession which the Empire makes to the French Republic, several Princes and States of the Empire will be dispossessed either altogether or in part, it is incumbent upon the Germanic Empire collectively to support the losses resulting from the stipulations in the present Treaty; it is therefore agreed between His Majesty the Emperor and King, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, and the French Republic, that in conformity with the principles formerly established at the Congress at Rastadt, the Empire shall be bound to give the Hereditary Princes who shall be dispossessed on the left bank of the Rhine, an indemnity, which shall be taken from the whole of the Empire, according to arrangements which, on these bases, shall be ultimately determined upon.

VIII. In all the ceded countries, acquired or exchanged by the present Treaty, it is agreed, as had already been done by the 4th and 10th Articles of Campo Formio, that those to whom they shall belong, shall take them, subject to the debts secured on the said countries; but considering the difficulties which have arisen in this respect, with regard to the interpretation of the Articles of the said Treaty of Campo Formio, it is expressly understood, that the French Republic will not take upon itself any thing more than the Debts resulting from the loans formerly agreed to by the States of the ceded countries, or by the actual administration of such countries.

IX. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present Treaty, the sequestration imposed on property, effects and revenues of the inhabitants or proprietors, shall be taken off. The Contracting Parties oblige themselves to pay all they may owe for money lent them by individuals, as well as by the public establishment of the said countries, and to pay and reimburse all annuities created for their benefit on every one of them. In consequence of this, it expressly admitted that the holders of Stock in the Bank of Vienna, who have become French subjects, shall continue to enjoy the benefit of their funds, and shall receive the interest accrued or to accrue, notwithstanding any sequestration or demand derogatory to their rights, particularly notwithstanding the loss which the holders aforesaid, become French subjects, sustained by not being able to pay the 30 and 100 per cent. demanded by His Imperial and Royal Majesty, of all creditors of the Bank of Vienna.

X. The Contracting Parties shall also cause all the Sequestrations to be taken off, which have been imposed on account of the War, on the Property, the Rights, and Revenues of the subjects of the Emperor, or of the Empire, in the Treaty of the French Republic, and of the French Citizens in the States of his said Majesty or the Empire.

XI. The present Treaty of Peace, and particularly the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 15th Articles, are declared to extend to, and to be common to the Batavian, Helvetic, Cisalpine, and Ligurian Republics. The Contracting Parties mutually guarantee the Independence of the said Republics, and the right of the People who inhabit them, to adopt what form of Government they please.

XII. His Imperial and Royal Majesty renounces for himself and his Successors, in favour of the Cisalpine

Republic, all rights and titles arising from those rights, which his Majesty might claim on the Countries which he possessed before the War, and which, by the conditions of the 8th Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio, now form part of the Cisalpine Republic, which shall possess them as its sovereignty and property with all the territorial property dependent upon them.

XIII. His Imperial and Royal Majesty, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, confirms the agreement already entered into by the Treaty of Campo Formio, for the union of the ci-devant Imperial Fiefs to the Ligurian Republic, and renounces all rights and titles arising from those rights on the said Fiefs.

XIV. In conformity with the 11th Article of the Treaty of Campo Formio, the Navigation of the Adige, which serves as the limits between the states of His Majesty the Emperor and King, and those of the Cisalpine Republic, shall be free, nor shall any Toll be imposed, or any Ship of War kept there.

XV. All Prisoners of War on both sides, as well as Hostages taken or given during the war, who shall not be yet restored, shall be so within forty days from the time of signing the present Treaty.

XVI. The unalienated real and personal Property of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, and of the Heirs of Her Royal Highness the Archduchess Christina, deceased, situated in the Countries ceded to the French Republic, shall be restored to them on condition of their selling them within three years. The same shall be the case also with the landed and personal property of Their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Ferdinand and the Archduchess Beatrice, his wife, in the territory of the Cisalpine Republic.

XVII. It is particularly stipulated, that the 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 23d Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio, shall be executed according to their form and tenor, as if they were here repeated verbatim.

XVIII. The contributions, payments, and war impositions of whatever kind, shall cease from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty on the one hand, by His Imperial Majesty and the Germanic Empire, and on the other by the French Republic.

XIX. The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor and King, by the Empire, and by the French Republic, in the space of thirty days, or sooner if possible; and it is agreed that the armies of the two Powers shall remain in their present positions, both in Germany and in Italy, until the ratifications shall be respectively exchanged at Luneville.

It is also agreed, that ten days after the exchange of the ratifications, the armies of His Imperial and Royal Majesty shall enter the Hereditary Possessions, which shall within the same space of time be evacuated by the French armies; and thirty days after the said ratification shall be exchanged, the French armies shall evacuate the whole of the territory of the said Empire.

Executed and signed at Luneville, February 9, 1801.

LOUIS COUNT COBENZEL.
JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, December 24.—The resignations of several bishops have been received, amongst others, of the Cardinal Archbishop of Ma-

lines, the Bishop of Toul, Ferdinand Prince de Rohan, Guemenée Archbishop of Cambray, and Clement Vincenslaus de Saxe, Prince Royal of Poland, Archbishop Elector of Treves, Bishop and Prince of Augsberg, the Bishops of Ypres, of Chalons sur Marne, of Meaux, of Nice, of Castres, and the Archbishop of Mayence.

Legislative Body, December 29.—The president read the following letter from the Consuls:—Legislators, The government has determined to withdraw the plans laid before you respecting the civil code, and also the law for branding condemned persons. It is with regret that government finds itself obliged to postpone to another period, the consideration of those laws, which have been so anxiously expected by the nation; but it is convinced that the time is not yet come, when these important discussions can take place, with that calmness and unity of intention which they require.

(Signed) *Buonaparté.*

January 6.—M. Spina, Archbishop of Corinth, arrived at Grenoble from Paris on the 24th of last month.—On the 28th, he was to continue his journey to Valence, in order to make the necessary preparations for transporting the remains of Pius VI. to Rome.

Copenhagen, December 15.—On Sunday afternoon the new-born son of the Prince of Wurtemberg was baptized by the name of Christian Frederick William Alexander. The Dutchess of Angustenburg presented him at the font, and his Majesty, the Crown Prince, and the Duke of Angustenburg attended as witnesses.

December 26.—The negotiation between Major-General Waltersdorff and the English ministry, have had the most favourable issue for Denmark. It has been agreed that Denmark shall receive the stipulated indemnities either in ready money or commodities. General Macdonald, the accredited minister from the French Republic to our Court, having received his audience of leave, has set out for Paris. The diplomatic business of the Republic will in the mean time be conducted by the Secretary of Legation Desaugiers.

Ofen (in Hungary), December 31.—Letters from Bucharest mention, that Paswan Oglou is at present causing the coin of the Grand Seigneur to be counterfeited; for which purpose he has already used about 5000lb. weight of silver and copper; but the army as well as the inhabitants refuse to accept

this money. According to letters from Brunn, several Pachas, with an army consisting of 7000 Kersals, 20,000 Spanis, and many thousand Janisaries, are marching towards Widden and Belgrade; and it is confidently asserted, that the van of this army is already arrived in the vicinity of the last mentioned city.

Vienna, December 16.—The solicitations to have the King of Etruria acknowledged by our Court, are again renewed; however, it is extremely probable that this acknowledgment will not take place before the Grand Duke of Tuscany is fully indemnified for his Dukedom.—The annual revenues which the Grand Duke of Tuscany has lost, and for which he must be indemnified, are said to amount to 2,700,000 florins.

Hamburgh, December 25.—The following interesting account of the losses which the continental powers have sustained in consequence of the war, has lately been published in the German newspapers.

	<i>Territory.</i>	<i>German miles</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>	<i>Revenue. Florins.</i>
	<i>squares.</i>			
Austria loses, including the Milanese, Modena, Tuscany, &c. - - - -	1060½	3,629,455	9,314,135	
The Princes of the Left Bank, 31 in number, lose - -	885	1,960,575	14,163,138	
The 43 Counts who had possessions on the Left Bank - -	75	182,630	1,391,922	
The Abbayes and Chapters which had separate domains	42½	109,500	1,254,509	
The Equestrian Order - - - -	20½	52,000	409,309	
The Chapter of Cologne - - - -	1	2,500	16,899	
The Imperial Cities, 5 in number - -	4	99,000	521,000	
Holland, including her ancient Belgic Possessions - -	80	218,000	1,300,009	
The Imperial Chamber of Wetzlaar - -	—	—	21,600	
Total loss	2,168½	6,253,660	28,392,481	

On the 23d of December, the Swedish Chargé-d'Affaires to the circle of Lower Saxony, received intelligence from Stockholm, of the death of the Hereditary Prince of Baden, at Arboga, at six o'clock in the morning. His Highness with his family was on his return when his carriage was overturned in a narrow road. Though His Highness received no contusion or wound, yet he appeared stunned and speechless, with other symptoms of an apoplexy, and

though attended by the first physicians, his Highness expired the next day. His spouse and children returned to Stockholm; whether the body was likewise sent, previous to its being transported to Germany.—His Highness was born the 14th of February 1755, and married on the 15th of July 1774, to Princess Amelia Frederica, daughter of Louis IXth Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, born June 20th, 1754. He was father of the reigning Empress of Russia, of the Queen of Sweden, and the Electress of Bavaria.—The Dukes de Laval and de Guines have been erased from the list of emigrants: the latter through the intercession and good offices of Lord Cornwallis, with whom he was acquainted during his embassy in England.

Stockholm, December 19.—The court has gone into mourning for the Prince of Baden, and will receive, for the three following weeks, no visits but those of condolence. The play-houses are shut up, and there will be neither balls nor feasts during the winter.

Hague, January 3.—The session of the legislative body, under the presidency of Leunep, will commence on the 12th instant.—Admiral Hartzink sailed from Flushing road with his squadron. It consisted of a French and three Dutch frigates, on board of which was embarked the 7th half brigade of French infantry.—Thus, we see that not a movement is made by the Dutch, without the leave, and even without the participation of France, to whom Holland is in as perfect subjection, as Cornwall is to the English crown.

America, December 10. The Congress began their session on the 8th of December. The speech of the president announces an intention of a complete change in all the departments of the government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

His Majesty's visits to Windsor for the remainder of the winter, till Lent, will be on Fridays; he will return to town on the Monday following.

The following notice was issued by his Royal Highness Monsieur, upon his arrival on the 1st instant, at Holyrood House.

"His Royal Highness Monsieur, solicitous to express those sentiments of satisfaction which he cannot but entertain, on returning again to a country endeared to him by every possible testimony of politeness, and every demonstration of attention, will

hold a levee at Holyrood-House every Monday during the course of the present month, at half past twelve o'clock."

The court-martial, lately holden at Portsmouth for the trial of the offenders, concerned in the mutiny at Bantry Bay, have, after a long and patient trial of fourteen of the ring-leaders to wit, John Mayfield, James Ward, James Chesterman, John Fitzgerald, Joseph Rowland, Thomas Jones, Thomas Christ, William Cook, Christopher White, John Collins, James Locker, John Cummins, William Hillier, and John Dames, condemned them all to suffer death, with the exception of Christ and White, who are sentenced to be flogged.—To the inquiries of those, who are, and not without reason, somewhat alarmed, that the trial did not take place in the port, where the crime was committed, we have it in our power to reply, that the objection arose not from any political apprehensions of his majesty's ministers, but from some legal doubts, which were entertained on the subject.—Six of the criminals were executed at Spithead, yesterday morning.—The *Téméraire*, on board of which the mutiny began, is, with the three other ships from Bantry Bay, to sail for the West-Indies immediately.

General Baird's detachment from India, that arrived in Egypt, in addition to the native troops, consisted of detachments from the 75th, 77th, and 78th regiments, and the strength of the 10th, 84th, and 88th regiments of foot, with a detachment of artillery. These corps remained at Alexandria when the last accounts arrived from thence, waiting orders from home how they are to be disposed of.

The 34th regiment of foot, at present at the Cape of Good Hope, will embark from thence for Bengal in the spring.

On January the 11th, came on at Montrose, the election for a member of Parliament for the Aberdeen district of boroughs, in the room of Alexander Allardyce, Esq. deceased, when James Farquhar, Esq. of Doctors' Commons, was unanimously returned.

The head and gun-money for the Helder Point business is in a train of settlement. The first payment to the captors, being about 45,000*l.* it is expected will be discharged in about ten days. The remainder, about 150,000*l.* will not be paid, it is supposed, for some time.

The prize-money for the army present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope is

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announced for payment on the 15th instant, by Mr. Davidson, the agent.

Letters have been received over-land from Bombay, dated at that Presidency on the 20th of August, which speak in confident terms of the death of the King of Cabul, who died early in the month of April, while on an expedition to Candahar.

The island of Ternate, in the East-Indies surrendered to his majesty's arms on the 21st of June last, by capitulation. This island is one of the largest of the Moluccas, and produces vast quantities of spice. The expedition was commanded by Colonel Burr.

By a proclamation which has been published at Botany Bay, it appears that some serious disturbances have arisen in that colony, and attempts been made to effect a revolution among the convicts.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

1. *Financial and Political Facts of the Eighteenth Century; with comparative Estimates of the Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Manufactures, and Commerce of Great Britain.* By John M^r Arthur, Esq.

—This work, which is an extension of one, which was, some time ago, published by the same author, will form a valuable addition to the collections of those, who study political œconomy. The author's observations (particularly as they were written before the peace), relative to the ruinous effects, which the commerce and manufactures of Great-Britain would experience, if the enemy should be left in possession of the Netherlands, discover great knowledge and ability, and are highly worthy of attention.

2. *Reflections on the conclusion of the War; being a Sequel to Reflections on the Political and Moral State of Society at the Close of the Eighteenth Century.* By John Bowles, Esq. —The moral reflections, contained in this work, are such as every one would expect to meet with from the well-known pen of Mr. Bowles.

3. *The Immediate Causes and Remote Consequences of the Peace considered.* By — Thurgood. —The principal object of this author, is, to prove, that the war might, with safety, have been avoided, and that the peace tends to the destruction of this country. The former position is too notoriously false, and the latter too notoriously true, to require a commentary from us. In contrasting the former declarations of some of the defenders of the war, with the submissive and abject stipulations of the peace, Mr. Thurgood is more successful; and his pamphlet is, on this account, well worth the attention of those, whose memo-

ries do not furnish them with the materials for making such contrast.

4. *A short View of the Preliminaries of Peace, signed at London, October 1, 1801.* —The little pamphlet before us, is, in every respect beneath criticism, and would certainly not have been mentioned here, were we not desirous to insert the name of every work, which has appeared on the peace.

5. *The Speech of the Right Hon. William Windham, delivered in the House of Commons, Wednesday, November 4, 1801, on the Report of an Address to the Throne, approving of the Preliminaries of Peace with the Republic of France.* —Not having room to enter into a regular review of this admirable speech, we shall only observe, that we are happy it has been rescued from the confused and garbled diurnal reports, and has been thus placed on record, as a protest against the fatal preliminaries of peace.

6. *Eight Letters on the Peace; and on the Commerce and Manufactures of Great-Britain.* By Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. —Every event, that troubles the political horizon, is sure to set in motion some dozen or two of authors, who, like coachmen on a stand, are, while the sky is serene, constantly holding up their finger for a job. To one of these hackney writers we should certainly have attributed the letters before us, which first appeared under the signature of *Philanglus*, had they not been elevated from the Porcupine newspaper to a pamphlet, bearing the respectable name of Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Baronet, a circumstance which now induces us to ascribe to want of knowledge alone, those erroneous statements and conclusions, which we had before imputed to a cause, less humiliating, perhaps, to the author, but far less honourable to the man. These letters are, nevertheless regarded, by the ministers themselves, as the best defence of the peace; and, that bad is the best, has, we think, been incontrovertibly proved by Mr. Cobbett's letters to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

7. *Letters to the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, on the Fatal Effects of the Peace with Buonaparte, particularly with respect to the Colonies, the Commerce, the Manufactures, and Constitution of the United Kingdom.* By William Cobbett.

8. A second edition of Mr. Cobbett's letters to Lord Hawkesbury, including the above-mentioned letters to Mr. Addington, with an appendix (now greatly enlarged) containing all the conventions, treaties,

speeches, and other documents, relating to the subject.—Of these two works, we will only say, that we should sincerely rejoice to see all the statements and conclusions, contained in them, completely overturned.

New Works at Paris.

9. There appears in the last received numbers of the *Moniteur*, under the signature of Peuchet, a series of essays, strongly recommending the establishment of a commercial company to trade with the Baltic, and to be called the *Baltic Company*, to be situated at *Antwerp*. The author proves, we think clearly, that the advantages, which France has acquired by the peace, will now enable her to rival England in the part of the world, of which he is speaking. When he has closed his observations, (which discover great knowledge of the commercial interests of the nations of Europe), we shall endeavour to give an analysis of them, in the mean time, we shall content ourselves with an extract, exhibiting an account of the exports from France to the Baltic, in 1789, the year preceding the revolution.

	lbs. wt.		lbs. wt.
Almonds - -	230,000	Sulphur - -	370,000
Aniseed - -	4,900	Sugar - -	16,537,976
Staining wood	85,000	Tobacco - -	180,000
Liquorice - -	77,356		casks.
Cocoa & Coffee	6,529,960	Brandy - -	17,800
Cotton - - -	76,000	Sweet Oil - -	180
Drugs - - -	109,900	Molasses - -	4,000
Indigo - - -	68,000	Wines - - -	130,000
Galls - - -	37,050	Vinegar - -	4,040
Saffron - - -	411		casks.
Figs - - -	39,716	Oranges & Lemons	937
Spices - - -	11,400		tons.
Prunes - - -	1,800,000	Apples & Pears	617
Raisins - - -	54,000		bales.
Rice - - -	47,000	Paper - - -	977
Soap - - -	105,000		

The author states, that, in 1790, there were considerable shipments of cloth, and that a demand for that article was daily increasing.

10. *Mentelle's Elements of History and Geography*.—This work contains, 1. A description of the constitutions of the several nations of Europe; 2. A view of their most memorable wars and treaties; 3. A sketch of the genealogy of the sovereigns of the principal states.

PROMOTIONS.

His Majesty's Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal of Ireland, appointing Arthur Browne, Esq. His Majesty's Prime Serjeant at Law in Ireland, in the room of Edm. Stanley, Esq. who has resigned; and also appointing Wm. Smith, Esq. one of the Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, in the room of Peter Metge, Esq. who has resigned.—The Rev. Henry Plimley, A. M. is preferred to the living

of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, on the presentation of Rev. Dr. Bingham, Archdeacon of London.—Lieut. Gen. Wm. Gardner is appointed Governor of Kinsale and Charles Fort, vice General Lord Rossmore, deceased.—The Hon. Christopher Hely Hutchinson, together to General Lord Hutchinson, is elected Representative of the City of Cork, in the room of the General who is called up to the House of Peers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Birth.—In Rutland Square, Dublin, Viscountess Cary, of a Son and Heir.

Marriages.—On the 31st ult. Captain Pearse, of the 14th Light Dragoons, son of the late Colonel Pearse of the East-India Company's service, to Miss Martha St. Aubyn, daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, of Cloanance, Cornwall, Bart.—Lately, by special license, the house of the Countess of Clanwilliam, Stephen Green, Dublin, the Right Hon. John Chambre, Esq. of Meath, to Lady Melesina Adelaide Meade, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Clanwilliam.—Thursday at Mary-le-bone Church, W. H. Burgess, of Birch Lane, Esq. to Miss Eliza Burdett, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Burdett, Bart.

Deaths.—On the 24th ult. at his house in Hereford Street, the Right Hon. Lord Kirkcudbright, aged 73.—On the 26th ult. at Exmouth, the Lady of Sir John Whiteford, Bart.—At Tarbat House, Ross-shire, on the 28th Dec. the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Mackenzie, of Cromarty, widow of the late George Lord Ellibank, and daughter of the late George Earl of Cromarty.—On Saturday the 2d inst. of a decline, Kenegie, near Penzance, in the County of Cornwall, in the 48th year of his age, the Right Hon. Lord Rodney.—On Saturday the 2d inst. the Hon. Miss Charlotte Julia Leslie, the youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Leslie, at his Lordship's house at Sharn Hill, near Dorking, Surrey.—Wednesday, the 6th inst. at Wadley House, Berks, in the 35th year of his age, the Right Hon. Viscount Ashbrook.—At his family mansion, Castlejordan, in the County of Meath, Sir D. Giffard.—At Annabella, near Mallow, Sir Joseph Hoare, Bart.—At Pynes House, after a short illness, the Dowager Lady Northcote.—On Wednesday last, of a paralytic stroke, at his house near Kingston, Surrey, Sir Thomas Kent, at the advanced age of 83 years.—On Saturday last, at Cobham Hall, in Kent, of fever, the Hon. Lady Catharine Bligh, eldest daughter of the Earl of Darnley.—Monday se'nnight, at Armthwaite, near Keswick, in the 73d year of her age, Lady Fletcher, relict of Sir Lionel Wright Vane, Bart. of Hutton, in Cumberland, and mother of Sir Frederick Vane.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

English three per cent. consols.—Monday, Jan. 1. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Tues. 12th, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5.—Wednes. 13th, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5.—Thurs. 14th, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5.—Friday 15th, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5.—Sat. 16th.—AMERICAN STOCKS.—Eight per cent. 112. Six per cents. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$. Three per cents. 84. Six per cents. diff. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$.—FRENCH STOCKS.—The consolidé 54 fr. 60 C. Bons deux tiers 2 fr. 70 C.

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD IN LONDON.

Foreign White Wheat 70 to 85s. per quarter. Foreign Red ditto 65 to 74s. ditto. Inferior ditto 55 to 60s. English Wheat 65 to 83s. Rye 36 to 42s. Barley 30 to 46s. Malt 45 to 60s. Oats 20 to 30s. Pease 10 to 12s. Beans 38 to 46s. First Flour 65 to 70s. Second ditto 60 to 63s. per sack of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. American Flour none for sale. Price of Bread, one shilling and one farthing the quarter loaf.